NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Solumnsy, at excents n topy, or \$3 per anness, the European Edition every Wednesda of six cents per copy; \$4 per anness to any part of Great Britishests or \$6 12 to any part or the Undersent, both to include posinger to California Edition on the left 11th and 21st of each month, at si-conleyers copy, or \$2.75 per anness.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -Sucrsu-Paulie O'Don-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.-Magte Man LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- SEVER SOME

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- MACRETH - YOUTH BOWERY THRATER, Howery, -STICKHEY'S NATIONAL GLECUS, Afternoon and Evening.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -Day and

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 688

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 595 Broadway. Song

GAIRTIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway. -- Drawing

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 441 Broadway, Songs, BAL-MRTROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway.-

GRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.-PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham street.-Bunkss

MELODEON, Brooklyn .- Songs, DANCES, PANTONINES,

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, December 4, 1801.

THE SITUATION.

THE WAR.

The President's Message was sent to Congress vesterday. As might be expected, it bears mainly upon the all-important question of the war. As we give it in full in another column, and comment mon it editorially, it is unnecessary to enter into any remarks upon it here. We give also the report of the Secretary of the Navy an abtract of the report of the Postmaster General, and the report of the Secretary of War in full.

Official despatches have been received relative to the reconnoissances of Generals Blenker and McCall's divisions, which we reported yesterday The prisoners taken from the rebels have made some valuable reports to General McClellan.

Our naval expeditions form no inconsiderable part of the appliances used for the extinction of the rebellion, whether on the Atlantic seaboard or the Mississippi, the great interior water highway of the West. In addition to the expeditions against Hatteras, Port Royal and the Savannah river, which have proved so successful, another fleet is now in yourse of preparation at New London, Conn., and bill sail in a few days, carrying six thousand tons If stone, for Charleston harbor. These vessels, jumbering twenty, will be sunk in the ship channel, Natween Morris and Sallivan islands and Stone Inlet. The harbor of Charleston will thus be effectually blockaded.

Another naval and military expedition is about to start from St. Louis and Cairo, under the direction of Gen. Halleck and Commodore Feete, comorising a force of from eighty to a hundred thou sand men. The destination of this grand expedi tion and its points of attack will undoubtedly be Columbus, Ky.; Forts Wright, Randolph and Harris, in Tennessee, and possibly the city of Memphis. We give to-day maps of all these points, together with the entrances to Charleston harbor.

The expedition on the Mississippi will consist of eleven gunboats, carrying over one hundred heavy guns; thirty-eight floating batteries, each mounted with a sixty-four pound columbiad, and twentyeight river steamboats. We may expect some brilliant feats from this expedition.

Our news from the South to-day is interesting. as we gather it from Southern papers. The last intelligence from Pensacola represents that the fight had not been renewed, but it is said that If the fire on the rebel fort McRea had been continued that fort would have been destroyed. It is said that the planters all along the rebel scaboard are destroying their crops, lest they should fall into the hands of the Union forces.

A "conspiracy" of loyal citizens of New Orleans, who desired a restoration of the Union, has been recently discovered, and in consequence several arrests have been made in that city. Much excitement exists there on the subject.

The arrival of the transport Patapsco at this port yesterday, brings us the latest news from Port Royal. Nothing of consequence had transpired there since the sailing of the McClellan. whose news we have already published.

Our despatches from Darnestown, Maryland, contain some interesting accounts from General Banks' command. Nothing of a striking character, however, has occurred in that direction.

CONGRESS

The President's Message was sent to both houses of Congress yesterday, and is laid before our readers in the columns of to-day's HERALD, together with the report of the Secretary of the Navy, the report of the Scoretary of War, and an abstract of the Postmaster General's report. For want of space we are compelled to defer the publication of the report of the Land Office and the other reports. The usual number of copies of the Message and the accompanying documents was ordered to be printed.

In the Senate a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commodore Dupont, and the officers, seamen and marines rerving under him, for the "decisive and splendid victory achieved at Port Royal," was offered, but laid aside until the formation of the standing committees. The Vice Press fien) was authorized to fill the vacancies in the occasioned by the death of Schatter Douglas and the expulsion of Mr Mason, of Virginia. Notice was given of a bill to give additional protection to Free.

citizens of the United States who may discover

deposits of guano.

In the House Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, pre sented the credentials of Mr. Clemens, represents tive elect from the Fourth district of that State, and related the circumstances under which the election was held, saying that three Union members were elected in East Teanessee in accordance with the constitution and laws, as they have existed for many years past. The case of Mr. Clemens was referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, offered a resolution expelling Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky made a speech on the question, in which he reca-pitulated the acts of the rebels to force Kentucky out of the Union, and concluded with the prediction that before the 20th of December not a hostile foot of a rebel will be found treading the soil of Kentucky. The resolution expelling Mr. Burnett was adopted, and the payment of whatever salary may be due him was ordered.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It will be seen that the election yesterday re sulted in the success of George Opdyke, the republican candidate for Mayor, by a very close vote. The figures, as given in the HERALD, may be slightly altered by the official canvass, but not to an extent which will change the general result. The following table shows the footings up of the returns as they were collected last night through the various channels indicated:-

Gunther 24,588 24,766 25,224 25,687

Wm. Dodge, the Tammany candidate for Police Justice in the Third district, was chosen to fill the place made vacant by the death of J. Sherman

Eight new members of the Roard of Alderman were chosen yesterday from the districts having an even numerical designation. Six democrats and two republicans have been elected. The outgoing members are all democrats, and but two have been returned to their seats. We also give the name: of the twenty-four Councilmen elected.

To-day the Presidential electors, so called, who have been chosen in the second. States, will meet n their respective capitals and cast their votes for Jefferson Davis for President and Alexander H Stepheus for Vice President of the bogus confede racy. We give in another column the names of as many of the electors as we have been able to gather from the few Southern papers that find their way North.

The government has given notice that it is ready to redeem the Treasury notes authorized by the act of Gongress of December 17, 1860. The interest on said notes will cease on the 1st of February

Hon. Herace Maynard, who has been admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives at Washington from Tennessee, represents the Second district of that State, comprising the counties of Knox, Granger, Claiborne, Campbell, Anderson Scott. Morgan, Fentress and Overton, all in Eastern Tennessee, and lying principally on the Kentucky border. Mr. Maynard was a member of the last Congress, to which he was elected as a national Union man, or what was termed a "South Ame rican." Each house has now a representative from that State, Hon. Andrew Johnson, a strong Union man, having retained his seat in the Senate, where he will remain until the end of his term, which wil o on the 4th of March, 1863, by which time it is to hoped the State of Tenne-see will have seen the folly of her course, and come back under the

shadow of the old Stars and Stripes.

Delegates from the several presbyteries of the School Presbyterian church in the seceder States will assemble to-day in Augusta, Georgia, for the purpose of cutting loose from the "Northern Hessians" and "mudsills," and forming a General Assembly of the Southern confederacy.

Queen Victoria's proclamation has been pub

lished in Canada, appointing by letters patent "hi Excellency the Right Hon. Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytramon, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the pro vinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admi-

Gustav Ziel, Consul of Hamburg at San Francis co: Gustav Schwab, Consul of Bremen at New York, and Charles H. Pandorf, Consul of Saxony at New Orleans, have been officially recognized by the President.

Secession reports assign to Parson Brownlow a osition in the mountains of East Tennessee, at the head of three thousand Union troops.

Our Bermuda files and correspondence of the

15th ultimo announce the arrival at the island of the rebel privateer Nashville, the iron-clad British trading steamer Pincal, and her Britannic Majesty's frigate Mersey. The Nashville coaled at the port of Bernauda, and then stood for England, having on board Colonel Peyton, the robel agent (minister to Spain. The Fingal took the Charleston pilo from the Nashville, and made for New Orleans or me other rebel port, with her English cargo The Mersey arrived from Halifax on the 13d

The Parliamentary elections in Newfoundland were progressing under the "inspection," or guidance, of four British war ships, stationed at St Johns, at the latest dates.

Our report of the progress of the second famine in Ireland-caused by the potato rot, short crops of cereats and a general want of employment-will be read with melancholy interest. In the provinces of Companght, Munster and Leinster th yield of potatoes will not come up to one-half the usual supply, and of this a very large portion is unfit for human food. A man has be found started to death in the highway in Clare, the peasantry of Mayo, Galway and Sligo suffer from want both of food and fuel, while the greater bulk of the weavers of Antrim are out work. Sir Robert Pecl's tour of investigation ends-like most British agencies in Irelandn an attack on the Catholic clergy, while it is evident that the government of England cares little for the ultimate fate of the inhabitants. In the hoping that even now the work of their industrial meantime the people turn their eyes to America, and political regeneration may be accomplished in union with the United States. This is evident from a perusal of the addresses presented to the American delegation which conducted the McManus obsequies.

The Austrian bark Boxidar Opnich entered at this port on the 2d inst., from Havana, and brings a carea of 300 barrels of spirits of turpentin-205 barrels of turpentine. The schooner J. J. Finlayson entered yesterday, from Nassau, bringing 208 barrels of spirits of jurpentine and 22 barrels of rosin. Our neighbors of the Bahamas and West India Islands seem to be doing a brisk trade in navai stores.

The catton market was again excited yesterday, and nivances from \$40, to 10, per ib. The tales footest up etween 5,000 and 4,000 bales at 2854c, a 28c, for middless ands, chiefly at the juster figure. The greater ports the sales were made to speculators, with a low but died hade to spinners. Flour was steady, and closed rather in nertor low grades of shipping brands, white sales were made to a fair extent. Wheat was active and he for most descriptions of good shipping were without change of coment. Corn table ged prices, while sales were telerable

The President's Message-A Good Chart for Congress.

The first regular annual Message of President Lincoln to the two houses of Congress is before our readers. They will find it a plain, concises unpretending, business-like exposition of our foreign and domestic affairs, and the reader will lay it down, satisfied from its intrinsic evidences that the author of this State paper is fully entitled to his familiar designation of "Honest Abe Lincoln."

This Message, moreover, is a remarkably thort one-a departure from the usual longwinded annual Presidential partisan orations which will be universally approved. Had Mr. Lincoln followed the example of any one of his "illustrious predecessors" of the last thirty years, with the abundant topics suggested by the facts and developements of this rebellion, he might have inflicted upon us a Message of twenty columns without exciting surprise. But he says what he has to say within less than six columns, including a smart little essay on the sound political economy of our popular institutions, in contrast with the monarchical tenlencies of our revolted States.

Not without some apprehensions of foreign intervention in this domestic war of ours, Mr. Lincoln discloses the true policy in our foreign relations, in his hope that it will appear that his administration has "practised prudence and liberality towards foreign Powers, averting causes of irritation, and with firmness maintaining our own rights and honor." To be ready, however, against all possible contingencies, he recommends that adequate and ample measures be adopted for maintaining the public defences on every side, "including our coast line, our great frontier lakes and our rivers;" and these measures, he suggests, should embrace harhor and river improvements.

When Mr. Dallas was our Minister at London he was seriously annoyed on one occasion, at a diplomatic reception, by the presence of a glittering African representing the government of Hayti. During the term also of the late John Y. Mason, as our Minister at Paris, the ebony ambassador from his ebony majesty Faustin Soulenque confronting, on one occasion, our Minister in his official capacity at the Tuileries, "That strapping negro," said Mason, "is out of his place. He would bring fifteen hundred dollars in New Orleans." These incidents will serve to indicate the difficulty which has prevented thus far the recognition by our government of the nationality of Hayti and Liberia. Mr. Lincoln, however, says that "if any good reason exists why we should persevere longer in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti and Liberia. I am unable to discern it." The question appears to us a very delicate one, and we think it would be best to let it alone.

The Message speaks encouragingly of the good condition of the Treasury, and calls the attention of Congress to the financial views and recommendations of Secretary Chase, not yet reported. And so in reference to the reports of the other departments. They are made more intimately than beretofore the views of the President-a fact which establishes the practical unity of the President and his Cabinet. It is on this account that the report of Mr. Secretary Cameron, with its objectionable features in reeard to the slaves of Southern rebels, has been recommitted into his hands, to be revised according to the President's policy.

The suggestions of the Message in respect to the reconstruction of the Supreme Court, if submitted two years ago, would have created a terrible political agitation; for at that time this court was regarded as the last bulwark of Southern slavery. At present, however, in the midst of this Southern rebellion, the reconstruction of the Supreme Court is reduced to a simple question of convenience to the loval States, and the President's views on the subject are entitled to the practical consideration of Congress. The same may be said of his views in egard to a convenient abridgement of the aws of Congress and some special legislation touching the temporary "administration of jus tice in all such parts of the insurgent States and Territories as may be under the control of this government." This is an important matter, as it is intended to reach some portions of the two bundred millions of dollars of debts due from

citizens of the South to citizens of our leval

States. We hass over the numerous other topics of the Me-sage to the main question - the disposition to be made of the slaves of Southern rebels falling into the hands of our armies. The President says that such contraband negroes nov under the charge of our various army camps are legally free. He expects some of the States also (Kentucky and Missouri, we presome) to pass aws confiscating and liberating the slaves of rehels. But what is to be done with all these Sherated slaves? Mr. Lincoln recommends their colonization in some "congenial clime," and all other free persons of color among us who may choose to join in the enterprise; and he suggests for this purpose the purchase of a convenient bit of tropical territory. This plan some two years ago was broached in Congress in regard to our free negroes, and some locality in Central America was then suggested as the field for the colony. We think it highly proba-ble that this is the idea of the Message; for where else can we so to purchase "the con-genial clime" referred to sufficiently convenient to answer the purpose in view, unless we go to the island of lingelie

At all events, this proposition of colonization shows that Mr. Lincoln comprehends the folly and ernelty of any large emancipation of South ern slaves if they are to be turned loose to shift for themselves in the United States. His plan of amelioration is perhaps the best that could be devised, and the only one, we think, whereby emanelization or free negroes can be turned to any good account. The question forced upon the administration by these contraband negroes in our army camps has evidently been a very embarrassing one to Mr. Lincoln. - He cannot take these slaves of Southern rebeis, forfeited to the government, except as freemen. What, then, is to be done with them ! We recognise at once the wisdom and humanity of Mr. Lincoln in proposing their colonization in some "congenial

The Message is perfectly silent on the subject of arming the slaves of Southern rebels, and in the States sucred to "secesh," loubliess because Mr. Lincoln regards that expedient as too revolting even to be mentioned. of only \$154,742. So, while Secessia has Hence the revision of Mr. Secretary Cameron's increased the wrong side of the postal ledger report. It is well. Our great danger of a wor to the tune of \$592,838, the State of New of endless anarchy is thus avoided. The country | York alone has given an increase on the right will accordingly experience a cheering sense of relief and every loval and conservative Union man, onon this and all other matters connected with the prosecution of this war, must admire | the honors of a Crusus.

We submit his Message to our readers. I furnishes a good chart of sailing directions for Congress; and by it the two houses can bardly go astray, if they are controlled by the same patriotic devotion to the Union.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy. The report of Mr. Secretary Welles embraces three or four points of very general interest and importance, and is therefore a document which will be extensively read by all classes of the community. The document is a plain, intelligible and simple statement of the work of the Naval Department of the government since the 4th of March last. The public will be somewhat surprised to learn the vast augmentation of our naval force that has been effected within the short space of eight months. Mr. Welles gives the facts and figures, and we will take the liberty of summarizing them.

Our effective navy at home and abroad consisted, on the 4th of March last, of 42 vessels of all classes, carrying 555 guns and about 7,600 men. The Department set to work to pair and have put in commission the vessels lying at the various navy yards dismantled and in ordinary; to have additional vessels constructed, and to purchase and fit out mercantile vessels; and so energetically was this work performed that we have now a navy of 264 vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 218,061 tons, manned by about 22,000 seamen. Compare these figures with those of March last, and the wonderful energies which the Department has put forth will be apparent in the result. The estimate of expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863. is \$44.625.665 02.

Secretary Welles is prudently reserved on he subject of the blockade. It is apparent that on that point he does not claim much credit for the navy. He does speak, indeed, of "the brief and feeble chase" of the privateer Sumter by the steamer Brooklyn, and says that an investi gation into the matter was ordered. But if h cannot take credit to his department for the manner in which the blockade is enforced, the successful naval expeditions furnish him with sufficient cause for satisfaction. He gives a succinct history of the capture of forts Hatteras and Clark, on the North Carolina coast, by the expedition under command of Commodore Stringam and General Butler, and of forts Beaure gard and Walker, at the entrance to Port Royal, by the expedition under command of Commo lore Dupont and General Sherman; also of the occupation of Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river. This latter demonstration affords him the gratifying opportunity of saying that "the fing of the Union is again unfurled in Georgia." The report contains a short paragraph referring to the projected movement on the Mississippi river. It also alludes to the operations of the "stone fleet" which was -sentt says, "to obstruct the channels of Charlestor harbor and Savannah river."

The Secretary of the Navy commends and en dorses the action of Commodore Wilkes in intercepting the British steamer Trent, in the Bahama channel, on the 8th of November, and taking from her rebel conspirators Mason and Slidell. He does -not speak of them as "ministers," or 'commissioners." or "emissaries," but only as disloyal citizens and leading conspirators." The prompt and decisive action of Captain Wilkes." he says, "merited and received the emphatic approval of the Department," and he ntimates that the non-seizure of the Trent herself must not be regarded as a precedent hereafter.

Mr. Welles manifests a like skiiful avoidance of the use of a word of doubtful propriety when be comes to discuss the question of fugitive slaves, as he does in discussing the arrest of the rebel Commissioners. He does not once allude to them as slaves, and no one would imagine. from reading the paragraph on the subject, that it referred to negroes at all. He speaks of them simply as "fugitives from insurrectionary places," and he expresses his orinion that these fugitives, if insurgents, should be handed over to the custody of the government; but if free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion, they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner. There is no question of color or of status in this. It applies to white as well as to black. We recognise the ingenuity of Secretary Welles in this matter, and do not know that we have any fault to find with his proposition. These are all the points in the report of the Secretary of the Navy to which we deem it necessary to refer.

Annual Report on the Post Office.

The report of the Postmaster General, like those of the other great departments of our government, is looked for with more than usual interest. Without possessing the national importance at this period that is assigned to the War, Navy and Treasury reports, we look in the workings of our postal system for the evidences of social and commercial prosperity. Proof is here given-if proof were wantedfirst that the war has disturbed the correspondence, and consequently the social and commercial intercourse, of the people only to an infinitessimal extent; and secondly, that the great bulk of the postal traffic, and all of to that is not carried on at a great loss, is in the Northern or loyal States. In New York the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$618.083; in Massachusetts, \$185,178; in Pennsylvania, \$55,179; in Rhode Island \$24.984; in Connecticut, \$1,844, and in several other loyal States to a greater or less extent The clear profits over and above expenditure in the five States above named during the fiscal year were \$885,268, and the net gain in the State of New York alone, during the last five years. was \$220,000. This is a remarkable contrast to the picture presented by the disloyal States one year with another. Last year the total expenditures for postal service in the revolved States were \$3.699,150, and the total receipts \$1,241,220, leaving a dead loss of \$2,457,530 Five years ago-the fiscal year of 1856, the total postal expenses of the States now dis loval-all the South except Delaware, Mary land, Kentucky, Missouri and the District of Columbia-were \$2,951,970, and the total receipts \$1.086,478. This shows an increase of expenses during the five year, \$747,580, with an increase of receipts side of \$220,000. If we look at postal corresnondence, cotton seems far more like a beggar than a king, white commerce and corn claim the spirit of generosity and humanity which has As the postal service was not discontinued in the scoras the sordid thought-but as a testi-

roverned the acts and instructions of President | the revolted States till near the close of the fiscal year, the postal balance is not largely affect ed thereby; but another year we shall be ena bled to see the temporary advantages in a financial point of view of having the South provide for their own mail service. As the complaints respecting Jeff. Davis' postal system have been like Macbeth's curses, both loud and deep, we anticipate the lively satisfaction with which the masses at the South will greet a return to the

embrace of the Union. The Post Office Department is evidently in proving its financial condition with considerable rapidity. The total expenditures for the fiscal year 1861 were \$13,606,759, being a dedecrease on the expenses of 1860 of no less than \$1,208,014, while the gross revenue amounted to \$9,049,296, a decrease from the year 1860 of only \$168,771. Were the United States to tell Secessia to go off and support itself, our Post Office would not only be self-supporting, but we might at once have a material reduction in all of our rates of postage, without any draft on the Treasury. As the revolted States evidently cannot support themselves, they will not be permitted to leave the Union.

The comparative utility of our postal estab lishment to the different sections of the country may be seen in the simple fact that the State of New York alone, in 1856, sent through the mails 29,259,943 Jetters, while the number sent in all of the disloyal States was only 22,136,542. Including Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky-that is, all of the slave States except Missouri—the number of letters sent through the Post Office in 1856 was only 28,820,629, or less than the number furnished by the State of New York alone. The next largest number of letters furnished was Pennsylvania, 12,045,863, and Massachusetts, 11,362,071. While cotton is not king of the Post Office, we see, in unmistakeable proportions, the commercial and social position of the

Empire State. When we have time to look over the entire report of the Postmaster General, we shall be better able to judge of the action taken by the head of the Department, and the recommendations he has seen fit to make for further and greatly needed improvements in our postal

The Tribune in Its Last Struggles-Greeley in the Gift Lottery Business.

It seems that the present war, which the abolitionists did so much to cause, has, with a sore of retributive justice, visited its sorest afflictions upon the abolitionists themselves. That abolition organ, the Tribune, is the greatest and the representative sufferer. Our readers will remember that, as the pressure of poverty grew more and more severe, Greeley cut down the size of his Tribune: cut down the salaries of his employes; cut down the quality of his white paper, and tried hard to cut down the wages of his printers, but was prevented by the HERALD. He would have cut down his dividends also, but for the fact that the Tribune pays no dividends to its stockholders, and has long been the most "fancy" stock in the market. Everything else has failed, however, and now, gathering the remnant of his ragged associates about him. Greeley has determined to try the gift enterprise lottery business. The spectacle of Greeley, out at the knees and elbows, and with an empty and aching stomach, is touching. We pity him, and our pity takes a most practical shape, for we print his prospectus for his new business in our aidvertising columns this morning, and we do it at half price. We trust that all of our numerous readers

will peruse this advertisement -- at half price. We are so sorry for poor, ragged Greeley that we depart, for this time only, from our usual rates, and are only saddened by the thought that the pitiable object of our charity is so unworthy; for he clings to his nigger still, like a broken down drunkard to his bottle. And yet what should we do without him? Now that | credit they are forced to mingle with their blame, and the Chevalier Webb has editorially deceased, how should we point our moral or adorn our tale without poor Greeley? The entertainment and instruction which his example and our comments thereupon have afforded our readers must not be lost. But to think that it should come to this! Greeley in the gift enterprise lottery business! Poor, lost soul! We can take no blame for his ruin upon ourselves. We have warned, advised and entreated him to either seek some business for which he is better fitted than conducting a newspaper, or else to try to be a sensible and a decent man. Wewrestled with him, and threw every impediment in his road to ruin, but in vain. He would have his own bad way, and it has led him into that vile lottery business, which he used so much to loathe and rebuke. Now he is obliged having lost all his own subscribers, to appeal to the HERALD's readers through this lottery advertisement at half price. Look at Greeley's ragged coat, his tattered trowsers, his well-worn hat, his unmatched boots, his cadaverous countenance, his emaciated form, and see the fate of an abolition editor. We have printed his lottery advertisement at half price; but our charity goes farther. We will give our old clothes, hats and boots to Greeley, i he will call for them. We used to give these articles to the niggers he loved so well; but how much more appropriately can they be given to this nigger worshipper in distress. Also-we sigh to write it-our slops, crumbs and hones are at his service, if he is really hangry. Ah, our abolition Lazarus shall find us no niggardly Dives. But the advertisement-at half price. How

piteously it reads, and what a sail attempt there is in it to conceal his poverty under a gentuel air. He "never offered premiums before." No; he only begged from political door to political door, from anti-slavery society to anti-slavery society, and either received "some small" alms or was roughly turned away. He "has even been sparing of verbal thanks to his friends." Yes, he as always ungrateful, poor fellow, and was fonder of curses than of thanks. Like Mr. Turveydrop, he concealed his obligations by his assumed patrorage and we are afraid that he will not thank us for our advertisement-at half price-even now. But he will thank us some day or other. The almighty nigger, which he worships, may reward him in the next world-it certainly has not in this-and then. perhaps, he will be grateful to us and his other riends. But, he continues, "in view of the hardness of the times"-alas! how bard they are bim!-"and in view of the fact that we are enabled to buy white paper somewhat cheaper than we have hitherto done"-these reasons are omewhat contradictory; but then consider his condition -he briends "to make some small ac knowle igment, not so much as a recompen-

exert themselves to chtain subscriptions to the Weekly Tribune;" and he thinks "gold pens and cases" are "most acceptable and useful" in these "hard times." Do not ask why "acknowledgments" and "testimonials" should be given only to new agents and not to "old friends," who have not received "even verbal thanks." Do not sneer at "gold pens" in these "hard times." Greeley has only just commenced the business, and, as he pays for his gold pens only advertisements in the Tribune, he may be said to get them for nothing, and so he may possibly be able to make a little something by giving them away. By-and-by he will add a larger lot of dollar jewelry to his stock, and do better. The case is bad enough-worse than his "Just Once" confession-worse than his begging the HERALD's mercy-and demands rather tears than smiles.

monial to those friends who shall see fit to

sorrows, if they cannot respect bimself. Gold pens and the Weekly Tribunet Silver cases and the Weekly Tribune! Gift lotteries and the Weekly Tribune! Greeley, gold pens and gift lotteries! Four, eleven, fortyour-his dear niggers' favorite numbers! Poor Greeley!

Pray let our readers respect poor Greeley's

The Secessionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North on the New York Herald.

We publish this morning two very curious articles upon the New York HERALD—the one from Goodell's radical abolition organ, the Principia, and the other from "Cobbett," the Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune. These articles we commend to the attention of our readers. They are interesting, not only as new proofs of the coincidence in opinion of the radical disunionists, North and South, but also as fair specimens of the matter and manner of the attacks upon the HERALL. Regarded in either light, they will be found equally amusing and instructive. They demonstrate conclusively that the radical disunionists of both sections fear and respect that influence of the HERALD which has been so often disputed and so often admitted by all parties, and that to hate and dread the Herald is the first lesson in the education of a secessionist or an aboli tionist. The hate and the attacks of these radicals are our highest praise, and the very best evidences of our conservative, national, popular

It is not at all sincular that all enemies of our country should attack the HERALD, and that the rebels of the South, the abolitionists of the North and the aristocrats of Europe should alike abuse it. The HERALD is a Union journal. and is therefore exposed to the enmity of all those who, for one cause or the other, wish to destroy the Union. It is only the praise of disunionists that we mistrust-their blame is the surest proof of the righteousness of our course. But it is singular how these attacks, from different quarters, contradict each other. In Jeff. Davis' kingdom the chief authorities only are allowed to read the HERALD, and its circulation among the people is interdicted by severe penalties, even to the arrest and imprisonment of those discovered with a copy of it about them. Would this be the case if, as the abolitionists say, we sympathize with the rebels and are aiding them at home and abroad? At the North the abolitionists revile and abuse us. Would this be the case if we were, as the rebels declare, in favor of abolitionism? In England the journals snarl and bark at us. Would they do this if, as the abolitionists say, we are assisting England's designs upon this country? Like the Kilkenny cats, our assailants destroy each other, and leave us only a stray claw and a little fuz to laugh at. In these curious articles this point is remarkably developed.

But we have also in these extracts a synopsis of those old and new charges against the HE RALD which constitute the ammunition of our opponents; and it is amusing to notice how much signed to curse most. The secessionists say that we "represent the genius of the universal Yankee nation;" that we "aspire to respectability," and that we have "brought an amount of energy into play unequalled probably by any of our cotemporary journals." This is very good and very true. But then the rebels add that we began our career by "black mailing"-an old lie, which Noah and his tribe started, years ago, and which has not even the smallest grain of truth about it. Then the HER ALD is praised for "maintaining measures with vigor and power." The correspondent ex claims, "What a circulation it has attained, and what a wealthy establishment it has become!" Our articles are said to be of "a spicy character; a vein of humor bas pervaded them, and occasionally (only occasionally?) scintillations of wit, that have made them unctuous and captivating." Thank you, "Cobbett." "The editor and his underlings have always attained the plausible in argument and prophecy, and have successfully made their appeals to what is called common sense." In the name of common sense to what could we better appeal? If the rebels had had any common sense our appeals to them to remain in the Union would have been more successful, and when a sound drubbing has taught them a common sense idea or two they will appreciate us all the better. But "Cobbett" says we "change our opinions"—the adage says a wise man sometimes does-but accounts for it by very truly remarking that "times change, and men change with them, and what is patriotism to day may be treason to-morrow." nothing to add to this, for "Cobbett" covers the whole case and answers himself. "Cobbett" charges, however, that we are

bought and sold, and therefore argues that our "talent of prophecy" was misapplied when we predicted the success of the great expedition. The rebels say we are benght by the abolitionisis, and the abolitionists say we are in the pay of the rebels, and both say we belong to the English. How very amusing this is! Why, the rebels have no money to buy anything with; the abolitionists cannot support even the Principia, and are continually begging; and what do the English want of the HERALD, when they already have three organs in this city-the Tribune, Times and World? As for our "prophecy" about the expedition, has it not been fulfilled? And, "Cobbett," did you predict aright when you declared that Heaufort would be burned by Its "patriotically" inclined citizens, or that our troops "would be cut to pieces by the irresistible fury of the inhabitants (one inebriated secesber), or be driven, like the swine possessed f a legion of devils (the South Carolina legion). into the deep, deep seal? Did it come to pass. Colbett." If not why not! - Was not the HERALD's "prophecy" correct that time?

But, added to this old stuff, we have in the